

En Banc

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Newsletter of the Superior Court Law Library

INSIDE:

<i>Law Library News</i>	1
<i>Court Staff Moves</i>	1
<i>Library Staff</i>	1
<i>Law Library Web Page</i>	1
<i>Continuing Legal Education</i>	2
<i>Did You Know?</i>	2
<i>Electronic Resources</i>	2
<i>Internet Site Reviews</i>	2
<i>Publications of Interest on the Internet</i> ..	3
<i>New in the Library</i>	3
<i>Book Review</i>	3
<i>Article Reviews</i>	4
<i>Recent Court Decisions</i>	5
<i>Arizona Cases</i>	5
<i>From Other Jurisdictions</i>	6
<i>Recent Arizona Legislation</i>	7
<i>Domestic Relations</i>	7
<i>Courts</i>	7
<i>Crimes and Penalties</i>	7
<i>Contributors</i>	8
<i>Recently Received Books</i>	8
<i>Recent Articles: Adoption, Foster Care & Juvenile Justice</i>	11

Law Library News

□ Court Staff Moves

Due to asbestos removal and construction in the West Court Building, several Court departments have temporarily relocated to the Law Library. The court reporter and bailiff pools are using space on the third floor while the Office of the Court Interpreter is utilizing the area behind the Law Library Information Desk. Additional Court and County staff will be moving into the Library over the next few months, and there will be some office space construction. We apologize to our patrons for any inconvenience this may cause.

□ Library Staff

Alex May, who joined our staff in May, is working at the Southeast Branch as a Law Library Assistant. Alex recently moved back to Arizona from Walla Walla, Washington where he attended Whitman College. He has previous library experience and enjoys the particular challenges that working in a law library presents.

The library has also hired three new Law Library Aides, each of whom works part-time. First we would like to introduce Eva Padilla. She recently graduated from Glendale Community College. She has a 21-year-old daughter who lives in New York.

Our next new employee is one many of you may recognize - Margaret Turner. Margaret, a Phoenix native, is the mother of two and the grandmother of three. She enjoys music of all types and sings in her

church choir. She plans to learn how to play the piano and also enjoys reading and photography. Margaret holds a B.S. degree in Business Administration and is currently enrolled in Phoenix College's legal assistant program.

Finally, please welcome John Telez. John has a paralegal certificate from Phoenix College and is currently studying media arts in Scottsdale. John's interests include sports, movies, television, and reading. The last couple of books he's read are *The Smart Take From the Strong* and *The Baseball Philosophy of Pete Carrill*. John's favorite quote is the opening line from the play and movie, 1776.

□ Law Library Web Page

The Superior Court Law Library has moved - or at least our web site has. The new address is:
www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/lawlibrary

All of your favorite resources are still there including *LOIS*, *ComputerSelect*, the Library's catalog, research guides, and annotated links to help you locate information on the Internet. If you have any suggestion or comments about our web page, please stop by the Reference Desk or send us an e-mail at:
services@smtpgw.maricopa.gov/lawlibrary

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Newsletter of the
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Continuing Legal Education

The State Bar of Arizona will present *CLE By the Sea* which will include such topics as business law, family law and civil litigation, begins Wednesday, July 14 and continues through Saturday, July 17. Earn a full year of MCLE and ethics credits while relaxing at the Hotel Del Coronado in San Diego, California.

Wednesday, July 14, *Conflicts of Interest* will be presented from 1:30 to 4:45 followed by a cocktail reception from 5:00 to 6:00. This one day seminar will address an intimidating conflict problem using a panel discussion and film clips to resolve the issues. The attendants will receive three hours of ethics credit.

The *Liberal Dose of Liability* program will be presented on Thursday, July 15 through Saturday, July 17 from 8:15 to 12:30. You will learn from certified experts more about liability matters such as injury and wrongful death, products liability, medical malpractice, and government liability. You may qualify for up to four hours MCLE credit or Injury & Wrongful Death Specialization credit for each day's attendance.

All in the Family No More is a three-day program on termination of the marital community, employment benefits, bankruptcy and debtor creditor issues, alimony claims, and jurisdictional issues. This program will be presented on July 15 through July 17, from 8:15 to 12:30. Four hours of MCLE or Domestic Relations Specialization credit will be given for each day's attendance.

When Business Partners Part Company will be presented July 15 through July 17, from 8:15 to 12:30. This three-day program is designed for the transnational lawyer trying to avoid litigation while severing and terminating a business relationship or the business litigator who seeks

transnational knowledge to use for arbitration, mediation, settlement, or trial. Four hours of MCLE can be earned each day.

The Arizona Supreme court has approved a rule change for all active State Bar members which will require them to attend a professionalism course. This is a "one-time requirement." This professionalism course will be offered by the Arizona State Bar at the *Seventh Annual White Mountains Seminar* on Friday, July 23, from 12:30-5:00. The registration will begin at noon at the Hon-Dah Resort-Casino Conference Center located 3 miles east of Pinetop. You can complete your requirements for the MCLE ethics in a cool, casual environment of the tall pines. You are welcome to bring the family and reserve a room for a weekend of biking, fishing, hiking or golfing. All members are encouraged to enroll in advance of your personal compliance date.

Did You Know?

1. Did you know that an Arizona state law prohibited hunting camels?
2. Did you know that a Prescott city ordinance prohibited anyone from riding their horse up the county court house stairs?
3. Did you know that a Tombstone city ordinance stated that it was "illegal for men and women over the age of 18 to have less than one missing tooth visible when smiling?"
4. Did you know that an Arizona law once said that donkeys could not sleep in bathtubs?
5. Did you know that at one time a Maricopa County ordinance declared that no more than six girls could live in any house?

Source:
www.dumblaws.com/arizona.shtml. (This site did not provide a source or date for the laws cited).

Electronic Resources

Internet Site Reviews

City of Phoenix - Housing

www.ci.phoenix.az.us/CITZASST/houseidx.html

This page from the Housing Department includes a section of "the most frequent and typical" landlord/tenant questions in both English and Spanish. There are links to the Landlord Tenant Counseling Hotline, the Mediation Program, and other programs regarding housing issues in the City of Phoenix.

Arizona Supreme Court - Overview of Arizona Residential Landlord / Tenant Law

www.supreme.state.az.us/info/landlord.htm

Information for consumers about regarding Arizona's Residential Landlord and Tenant Act is available from two government web sites. The City of Phoenix Housing Department web page includes the text of the Act in both English and Spanish. There are links to the Landlord Tenant Counseling Hotline, the Mediation Program, and other programs regarding housing issues in the City of Phoenix.

The Arizona Supreme Court's "Overview of the Arizona Residential Landlord/Tenant Law" includes information on the rights and obligations of both landlords and tenants. Here you'll find an online version of the AOC's "Residential Evictions for Nonpayment of Rent" pamphlet, and links to other sources of information on landlord-tenant issues.

American Bar Association Committee on Cyberspace Law - Legislative Developments

<http://www.abanet.org/buslaw/cyber/legislation/legislation.html>

The ABA's Committee on Cyberspace Law created and maintains this web page which provides readers with monthly updates on the status of legislation

affecting cyberspace such as authentication, bandwidth, privacy, Y2K, and encryption. Summaries are short, but comprehensive. Readers get a summary of the legislation, background, and an overview of where cyberlaw legislation is heading.

In addition to the legislative summaries, the Committee is also working on numerous projects and publications such as an intellectual property primer, a model web development agreement, and transferability of electronic assets. Most of these subcommittees are looking for volunteers and the contact information is on the web. If you are interested in this developing area of law, check out this subcommittee's site.

Cyberspace Law Center

<http://cyber.findlaw.com/>

This section of *FindLaw* is designed to help users locate information and materials on cyberspace law issues. Covering such topics as cybercrimes, privacy, intellectual property, censorship, and digital signatures. Clicking on a subject area will bring you to *FindLaw's* coverage of that topic which includes specific sites, agencies, law reviews, cases and codes, or other materials that address the issue.

One section of the site provides access to recent news on cyberspace law issues. These links are updated daily and allow readers to keep current with new developments. The Cyberspace Law Center has a keyword search engine that allows users to search for key words or phrases within the site.

Commission on Multidisciplinary Practice

www.abanet.org/cpr/multicom.html

The American Bar Association's Commission on Multidisciplinary Practice was created in 1998 to study the manner in which, and to what extent, accountants and "others who

are not lawyers" are providing legal services to the public. With new technology and public demands for "coordinated advice" from lawyers, accountants, and financial planners, the study will allow the bar to "compete effectively in this new environment" but more importantly, to see that the public's interests are protected. In their background paper, the Commission made it clear that it was "not approaching this issue as a 'turf war'."

Additionally, the Commission will look at the issue of allowing attorneys to form partnerships with non-lawyers including fee-sharing and what effect this will have on the attorney-client privilege.

Following the issuance of its background paper, the Commission posted a list of hypothetical questions and proposed model rules for multidisciplinary practices. Next a series of three open meetings were held so the Commission could hear from people with "specific experience and information" regarding multidisciplinary practice. Copies of papers submitted along with a list of speakers and summaries of their testimony are also available at this web site. In August, at the Annual Meeting, the House of Delegates will consider the Commission's final report and recommendations.

Calling this the "most important issue to face the legal profession of this century," there are those who argue that the current restrictions on legal and non-legal partnerships are outdated. In a recent *Arizona Business Journal* article, the president of the Arizona State Bar, Don Bivens, gave another viewpoint when he said, "[W]hen you hire me as your lawyer, you get and deserve total and complete loyalty. I don't work for other people and am not forced to advocate other positions." He went on to say that even if the Commission's recommendations are adopted, the rules would have to be reviewed to see if they would be

practical in Arizona. Since the American bar is a voluntary organization, their rules are not binding on state bar associations.

☐ Publications of Interest on the Internet

Court News

<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/courtnews/>

The newsletter of the Judicial Council of California is available in PDF format via the Internet. This bi-monthly newsletter provides readers with a look at the issues facing California courts and discusses projects and plans for improving the court system.

The May-June issue covers such topics as "peer court", a new concept in juvenile justice where teens are sentenced by a jury of their peers. These new courts have been quite successful in California and other jurisdictions and the article backs up these ascertains with facts and figures showing the impact on case delay and satisfaction of participants. This issue also contains articles on juror appreciation and outlines some ideas for courts who want to hold juror appreciation weeks.

Although most of the articles in this newsletter focus on the California court system and the issues it faces, anyone interested in the administration of courts and the impact they have on the community as a whole will be interested in reading this publication.

New in the Library

☐ Book Review

Fruin, Judge Richard. *Judicial Outreach on a Shoestring: A Working Manual*. American Bar Association, 1999. KF 9800.Z95 F78 1999.

With the widespread interest in court proceedings - as evidenced in our own Court by the recent

"Sleepwalker" case - the Honorable Richard Fruin "conceived, researched and wrote" *Judicial Outreach on a Shoestring* to provide examples of ways in which information about courts could be shared with the community.

Judicial outreach programs are further defined as "planned efforts undertaken by judges to inform the broader community about the work of the courts in our society." Judge Fruin believes that judges are the "perfect medium to educate the public about courts."

This book describes seventeen different programs including a summary of each along with copies of selected news clippings. Some of the programs covered include a town hall meeting; a visual tour of a courthouse; a radio program aimed at a Spanish-speaking community; mock trials; and a "judicial ride-along." Each of the programs shows what can be done with little or no funding.

Judge Fruin also touches on the ethical issues of such programs and the reluctance on the part of some to participate. He makes reference to Canon 4 of the American Bar Association Model Code of Judicial Conduct which he says does, "encourage judges to teach, speak, and write about the law."

Judge Fruin offers this book to "plant a seed" with judges to get out and teach the public about the values of our courts.

□ Article Reviews

Liebert, Tobe. "New Shepard's v. KeyCite: How Do We Compare?" *Law Library Resource Exchange* (Posted June 1, 1999).

www.llrx.com/features/keycite.htm

Liebert, the director of public services for the Jamail Center for Legal Research at the University of Texas Law School, compares the New

Shepard's database from Lexis with West's KeyCite. The following five criteria were used in the comparison.

- *Types of Citations You Can Search.* Shepard's has the advantage here—it covers statutes, regulations, agency decisions, old case law, and more. KeyCite plans to catch up, however, by adding cases prior to West's National Reporter System along with statutes and regulations.

- *Depth and Range of Citing References.* Both citators provide references to unpublished decisions, and in comparisons, KeyCite returned more citing references than New Shepard's. The New Shepard's incorporates LexCite to run the case through other Lexis databases. KeyCite plans to add similar access to Westlaw databases.

- *Research Features.* Both databases provide flexibility in displaying and refining search results. Both allow the user to limit the search by date, jurisdiction, and other factors. Both systems provide citations to law review articles and other secondary sources. KeyCite utilizes West's digest system and allows the user to view the West headnotes. To compete, Lexis has announced plans to create its own classification system.

- *Cost.* Both citators cost \$3.75 per search.

- *Timeliness and Accuracy.* Liebert considers this the most important area of comparison. In-depth studies have not been conducted, and each vendor can demonstrate cases in which the competition is less timely or accurate in producing results.

The author concludes that both databases are reliable and accurate, especially at determining whether a case is still good law. More subtle differences in their treatment of cases have not been assessed, and further study is needed.

Higgins, Michael. "High Tech, Low Privacy," 85 *ABA Journal* 52 (May 1999).

In this day and age of electronic communication it is easier than ever to conduct electronic surveillance on employees - and most of the time this surveillance is done with the blessing of the courts. Michael Higgins explores what employers are looking for, how they are carrying out this surveillance, and what the courts think of this kind of behavior.

One of the biggest issues in this area is who has the right to read employee e-mail but the percentage of companies looking at other forms of communication is on the rise as well. The article provides readers with a chart showing the percentages of companies monitoring or reviewing employee behavior during phone conversations, on voice mail, in computer files, and through video surveillance. The chart shows numbers for both 1997 and 1998.

Higgins provides readers with an overview of what kinds of statutory guidance are available to protect companies and employees. Although there are many employees who feel that their rights are being violated by these surveillance techniques, the article does a good job of detailing why some companies believe they have the need to look into their employees' files and conversations.

This is a complex issue with no easy solutions. The courts are struggling to interpret a limited set of statutes while legislatures are rushing to pass new laws to help companies deal with these issues. The article walks readers through the different ways the various forms of communication are handled such as e-mail, hard drives, video surveillance, and phone conversations. Higgins gives readers an idea of what employers can do and how the courts might react in a given situation.

The article concludes by detailing the importance of employee policies. Since there is very little statutory guidance in this area, Higgins recommends companies develop and enforce clear company policies on privacy, computer use, and off-duty behavior. Once such a policy is in place, it makes it far more difficult for employees to claim they had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the workplace. Overall, Higgins does a good job of providing readers with a clear, concise overview of this complex issue.

Borys, Bryan, Cynthia D. Banks and Darrel Parker. "Enlisting the Justice Community In Court Improvement," 82 *Judicature* 176 (January-February 1999).

As courts across the country are struggling to meet the demands of increased caseloads, staffing cuts, funding problems, and the increase in the number of litigants who are representing themselves. One of the ways courts are looking to address this problem is by partnering with different justice and community organizations. This article takes a look at how the Los Angeles County Superior Court developed a program in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Bar Association and the School of Policy, Planning, and Development of the University of Southern California to improve the justice system.

The article begins by providing readers with a brief overview of the court and the problems it faces and goes on to describe the formation of the partnership with the other organizations. Forming a large partnership of this nature is not easy and the article does a nice job of outlining what steps were taken to ensure all the stakeholders needs were identified and met.

One of the first things done was a survey of the local community to try to assess the community's feelings about the court, what needs to be

improved and what is working. The article outlines how the survey was conducted and has charts showing some of data interspersed throughout the article.

Once the survey was completed and the results were compiled, the group had the challenge of trying to determine how to use the data to make improvements to the court system. The article looks at how the group analyzed the information and outlines what changes and improvements were seen as critical.

The article concludes by discussing some of the lessons learned during the development, implementation, and analysis of the survey and details some changes and improvements that could have occurred. Some of the tips given for those groups interested in trying to develop a court-community partnership include: encouraging an action focus; provide neutral territory for participants; begin small; allow groups to set some of their own agendas; and trust the community.

Trying to develop a partnership of any kind can be a difficult and time-consuming process. This article provides readers with a good overview of how to begin setting up such a partnership, shows what kinds of problems may occur, shares some of the lessons learned, and proves that change can be accomplished if people work together to meet a common goal.

Recent Court Decisions

□ Arizona Cases

***Higgins v. Higgins*, 1 CA-CV 98-0284 (May 27, 1999)**

In this domestic relations case, the Arizona Court of Appeals has ruled that while adultery (A.R.S. §13-1408) and cohabitation (A.R.S. §13-1409) are classified as misdemeanors, they can not be the "determining factor" in deciding custody. To quote the

court, "the record must contain evidence to that effect; something more than the fact that the parent could be convicted of a class 3 misdemeanor if the crime were ever prosecuted."

After the parties' separation, the mother moved in with her boyfriend; the father moved in with his mother. In 1996, temporary custody orders were issued which granted the parties joint custody with the mother as primary residential parent.

As the case moved to trial in 1998, the mother's position was that the temporary custody orders be made permanent. The father asked that he become the primary residential parent. The trial court granted the father's request. The trial court also ordered the mother to "marry her boyfriend or evict him, if she wanted to see her children in her home..." The trial judge gave the same instruction to the father even though he was still living with his mother at the time of trial. The mother then filed this appeal.

In its ruling, the Court of Appeals held that the trial court erred when it's order attempted to "dictate the terms of future relationships for the parties or to tell them with whom they can or cannot live with if they want to see their own children in their own home."

While the trial court was correct when it said that cohabitation and adultery are crimes, the appellate court opinion stated that both acts are "minor offenses in today's society." The evidence must show that the conduct of the cohabitating or adulteress parent must have "a very serious and harmful detrimental effect upon the children." The record did not reflect such evidence.

***In re Fernando C.*, 2 CA-JV 98-0089 (April 29, 1999)**

In April of 1998, Fernando C., a juvenile, was placed on probation for

unlawful possession of marijuana. Several months later he tested positive for cocaine and a month after that he committed a second offense of unlawful possession. Fernando C. was committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections for a minimum of eight months.

On appeal, the juvenile's attorney argued that his client should have been placed on probation in accordance with the provisions of the Drug Medicalization Prevention and Control Act of 1996. At issue is the wording of the act which says, in part, "any person convicted of personal possession or use of a controlled substance as defined in § 36-2501 is eligible for probation." The defense argues that as a nonviolent drug offender, the juvenile's probation should have been continued.

In its ruling, the appellate court said that juveniles are not "convicted" but are "adjudicated" and therefore the act does not apply to juveniles. The defense argued that "the ordinary meaning of the word 'convicted'" should be applied to juvenile court proceedings. The court did not accept that argument since "[T]he juvenile court's philosophy has been rehabilitation, not punishment" and therefore affirmed the juvenile court's orders.

□ From Other Jurisdictions

***Chicago v. Morales*, No. 97-1121 (June 10, 1999)**

In a case that was "widely viewed as one of the most significant of the Supreme Court's current term," Chicago's *Gang-Related Congregations* ordinance has been found to be unconstitutional. The ordinance was found to be vague and did not give the citizens of Chicago "adequate notice of what behavior was unlawful." Additionally, the court said that police officers were given too much discretion in enforcing the ordinance.

In 1992, the city of Chicago passed an ordinance which read, in part, "[W]hen a police officer observes a person whom he reasonably believes to be a criminal street gang member loitering in any public place with one or more other persons, he shall order such person to disperse..." More than forty-two thousand arrests were made since enactment of the city's anti-gang loitering ordinance.

While the law was challenged by various civil rights groups, the Justice Department, thirty-one states, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National Governors Association all filed briefs in support of the ordinance. The groups argued that the "preservation of liberty depends in part on the maintenance of social order."

The Supreme Court wrote that while it was "mindful" of the need to preserve our liberties, "[T]he Chicago ordinance is, sadly, exemplary of what happens when politicians seek to appear tough on crime, ignoring the basic rights of individual citizens."

Justice Stevens, a native of Chicago, in writing for the majority said that "the reason a gang member and his father, for example, might loiter near Wrigley Field is to rob an unsuspecting fan or just to get a glimpse of Sammy Sosa leaving the ballpark..."

***U.S. v. Gergen*, 97-30324 (April 1999).**

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that possession of a sawed-off shotgun is a federal crime only if the possessor knew that the particular features of the gun made it illegal.

Mika Gergen, the defendant, picked up a friend who placed a wrapped up shotgun in the back seat of Gergen's car. The friend also had a pistol in his possession. The two then picked up three other individuals, one of whom took over driving the car while

the defendant got into the back seat. The friend with the pistol accidentally shot another one of the passengers. Gergen took over driving and headed for a hospital. On the way, one of the tires blew out; the friend fled, and Gergen moved the shot gun to the floor of the car. Gergen was subsequently arrested because his fingerprints were on the gun.

The U.S. District Court found the defendant guilty of violating the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 5861 (d). On appeal, the defendant argued that the prosecutor was bound by a U.S. Supreme Court decision that said the government was required "to prove that Gergen knew of the particular characteristics of the sawed-off shotgun in his possession to prove" his guilt. Gergen argued that the gun was wrapped up so he never really saw it. The prosecution argued that no such proof was required because the mere appearance of the shotgun made it illegal and when he moved the gun to the floorboard he should have seen it.

The 9th Circuit court agreed with the defendant and reversed the conviction on the grounds that the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court (*Staples v. United States*, 511 U.S. 600 (1994)) was controlling and that the prosecution had failed to prove that the owner knew the gun was illegal.

Recent Arizona Legislation

The First Regular Session of the 44th Legislature convened on January 11, 1999 and adjourned on May 7, 1999. During this period of time over 1120 bills were introduced and throughout the course of the next four months, over 350 of these bills were passed and signed into law. The Governor vetoed 21 bills, used the line item veto privilege on 7 bills, and allowed 3 bills to become law without her signature. The general effective date for laws passed this legislative session is August 6, 1999 unless the law has its own emergency effective

date.

□ Domestic Relations

SB 1184 (Chapter 84) *Child Support; Internet Posting*

This law requires the Department of Economic Security Division of Child Support Enforcement to post at least 10 nonpayors of child support on their web page on a quarterly basis. The hope is that this web site will assist the Department in locating those people who fail to pay child support and to discourage people from neglecting their familial obligations.

SB 1185 (Chapter 85) *Child Custody - Relocation*

This law changes the guidelines on relocation of children when both parents are entitled to custody or visitation. The primary change to the law is that written agreements concerning relocation are only valid for one year. After that the court must ignore the agreement and base the decision on the stability and best interests of the child. In these cases the relocating parent has the burden of proof.

□ Courts

SB 1013 (Chapter 346) *Fill the Gap*

This law was passed in order to help ease the burden on the criminal justice system and to provide additional funds for criminal case processing. Three sources of funding are established to help courts and prosecutors reduce delay: a state appropriation; 5% of the revenues from all courts, excluding the municipal courts; and 7% surcharge increase.

SB 1018 (Chapter 106) *Criminal Restitution Orders*

Amending A.R.S. §12-1551 and A.R.S. §13-805, this bill makes it no longer necessary to renew a criminal

restitution order. Once issued, these orders will remain active until paid.

HB 2252 (Chapter 245) *Juvenile and Educational Records*

This law allows the court to obtain the educational records of a juvenile who is accused of committing a delinquent act, before the case is heard by the court. The Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court must create procedures for the secure transmission from the school to the courts. The court is not required to obtain these records, but can if they believe it would be useful in making a determination.

SB 1324 (Chapter 335) *Court Reporter Certification*

This law creates a new court reporter certification program to be administered by the newly created Board of Certified Court Reporters. This board is charged with establishing, administering, and regulating the certification standards and tests for court reporters. Current court reporters can obtain temporary certificates, which can be renewed on an annual basis until 2002, but all court reporters must have permanent certification by January 1, 2003.

□ Crimes and Penalties

SB1416 (Chapter 92) *Violent Sexual Assault*

This law creates the crime of violent sexual assault, which carries a life sentence without parole. According to the Senate fact sheets, this crime is defined as: "a repeat felony sex offender using a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or causing serious physical injury, while committing any of the following crimes: sexual abuse; sexual conduct with a minor, sexual assault, sexual assault of a spouse or molestation of a child."

SB 1082 (Chapter 97) *Traffic Violations - Community Service*

Arizona has one of the highest incidents of red light violations in the country. This law is designed to increase the options the court has when sentencing people convicted of these offenses. The law requires the addition of community service to certain violations and provides the judge the option of assigning it for lesser offenses. The bill also eliminates the statutory requirement requiring the judge to take and destroy the offender's drivers license and instead allows the court to order that the license be surrendered to a police officer. The law clarifies the jurisdiction of justice and municipal courts over these offenses.

SB 1279 (Chapter 261) *Peace Officer Personal Information; Internet*

This law was passed to provide an additional level of protection for police officers by making it a class 5 felony to place a police officer's personal information on the Internet. The law does provide a measure of protection for public bodies who place such information on the Internet and allows violators a period of time to remove the information before being charged.

In addition to the bills that did pass, there were those that failed including HB 2125 which would have required the courts and other governmental agencies to use collection agencies to collect fines that were more than 120 days past due. HB 2406 would have reduced the blood alcohol content required to be found guilty of extreme DUI from .18 to .15. HB 2524 had it passed, would have required people applying for a marriage license to submit the results of a blood test showing that neither party had any sexually transmitted disease. Also failing, SB 1324 would have allowed the use of physical or deadly force to prevent an act of domestic violence. HB 2699 would have made it a class 4 felony to threaten or intimidate a state

employee if the action impeded the employee from fulfilling the requirements of their position.

Copies of these and other recent bills, along with session laws, voting details, and fact sheets can be viewed on the Internet at www.azleg.state.az.us. The Law Library also has copies of the bills and session laws.

□ Contributors

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□ Recently Received Books

A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Capitol: Tips, Tracking & Lobbyist Topics, Seventh Annual
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2821.5.L6 F68 1998

Acret, James
Construction Industry Guide to Mechanics Liens
BNI
KF900 .A37 1998

Acret, James
National Construction Law Manual, 2nd ed.
BNI
KF902 .A93 1998

Acret, James
National Mechanics Liens Handbook
BNI
KF900 .A75 1998

ADA Accessibility Guidelines: Checklist for Buildings and Facilities
BNI
NA2545.P5 A435 1996

ADA Handbook
BNI Publications
KF3469 .A85 1991

The Alien Tort Claims Act: An Analytical Anthology
Transnational Publishers, Inc.
KF8858 .A95 1999

Alternative Solutions to Domestic Relations Conflicts
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2960.3.A75 A58 1998

Analysis of Revisions to the 1997 Uniform Codes
ICBO
REF KF5701.Z9 I5 1997

Anatomy of a Computer: PCs From the Inside Out
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2477.5.A95 A53 1998

Annual Workers' Compensation Seminar: Guidelines, Updates & Practice Tips
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2742.A75 W65 1998

Appellate Mediation in Arizona: Rules, Practices and Ethics
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2960.3.A75 A77 1998

Architects, Contractors, Engineers Guide

to Construction Costs
A.C.&E.E. Pub. Co.
TH435 .A7 1999

Arizona Death Penalty Judicial Assistance Program
Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County
KF275.A75 C2 1998

Arkfeld, Michael R.
The Digital Practice of Law, 4th ed.
Law Partner Publishing
KF320.A9 A75 1999

Bankruptcy Ambushes Lurking in the Legal Jungle
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2621.A75 B264 1998

Bankruptcy Symposium, 9th Annual
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2621.A75 B368 1998

Birch, Silas B.
Public Works Inspectors' Manual, 5th Ed.
BNI
TH420 .P79 1996

Budden, Michael Craig
Preventing Shoplifting Without Being Sued
Quorum Books
HV6652 .B83 1999

Business Tort Litigation
State Bar of Arizona
KFA2595.A75 B87 1998

CABO One & Two Family Dwelling Code, 1995 ed.
CABO
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